

Boo of Whitehaven



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

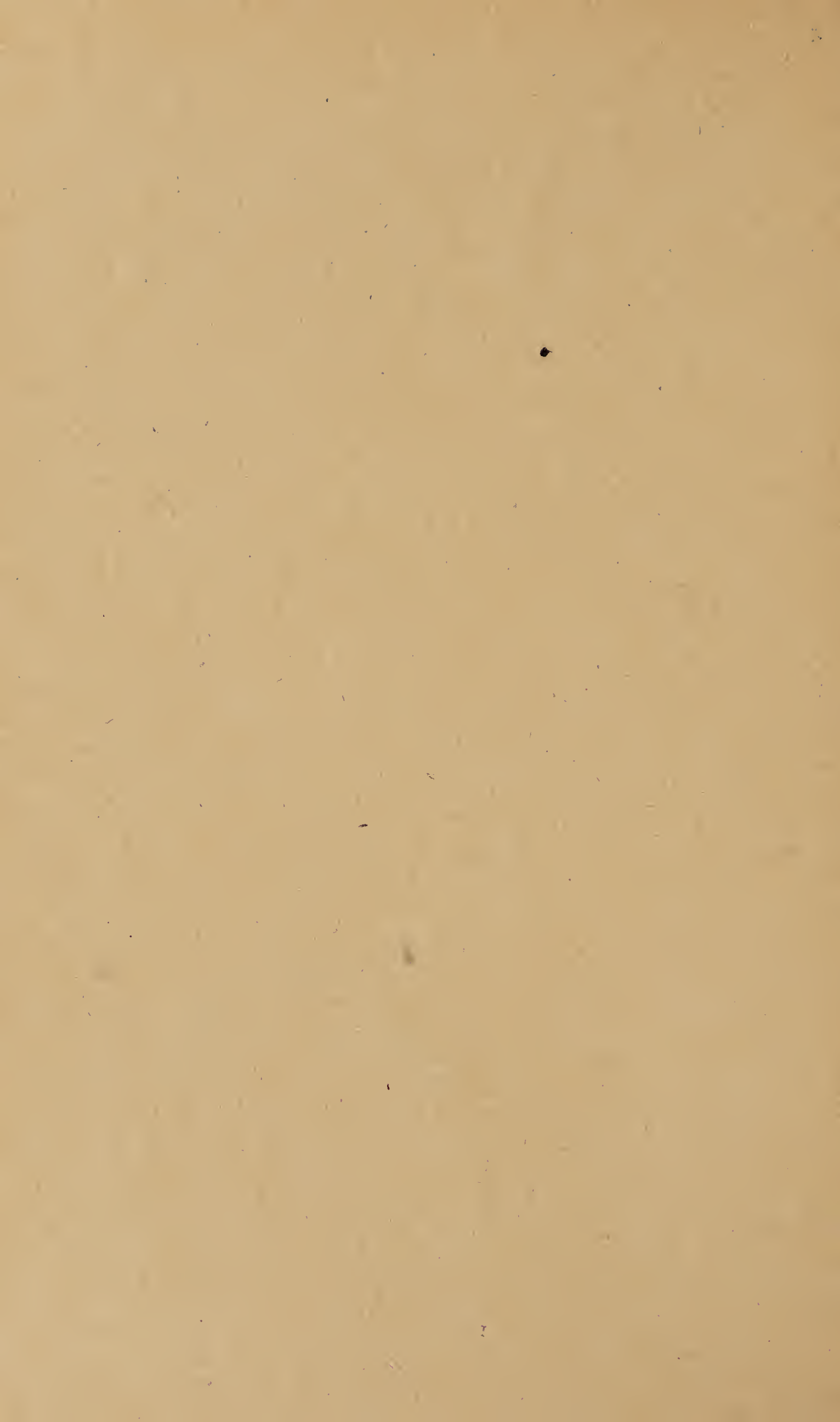
For the Year 1952

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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1953



HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman Alderman KNIPE

Vice-Chairman Alderman STEPHENSON

The Mayor (Councillor PRITCHARD)

Alderman McSHERRY

Councillors—BAXTER, GARRAWAY, HANLON, REED, and
WILKINSON.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

J. W. INNES, M.A., M.B.,

Ch.B., D.P.H. *Medical Officer of Health*

A. A. BELDON, C.R.S.I. *Sanitary Inspector*

G. W. SANGER, C.R.S.I. ... *Additional Sanitary Inspector*

Miss DAVIDSON *Clerk*

Miss G. BANKS *Clerk-Typist*

PART TIME.

J. STEPHEN FAULDS,

M.D., F.R.F.P.S. *Bacteriologist, Cumberland Laboratory*

C. J. H. STOCK, B.Sc., F.I.C. *Analyst*

Health Department,
53, Duke Street,
Whitehaven.
14th June, 1953

To His Worship the Mayor,
The Aldermen, and Councillors,
Borough of Whitehaven.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1952.

The statistics for the year as required by the Ministry of Health will be found in the various sections of the Report, and one can say that even including Tuberculosis they are eminently satisfactory. I have had these Reports to prepare over the last quarter of a century, and taken over the whole field of Public Health, these are the best figures statistically I have yet had to present.

Births were slightly lower than in the previous year, but this was a general tendency throughout the country, and at 19.5 per thousand of population the local Birth Rate stands higher than the rate for the whole country by no less than 4.2, which translated into actual births means that just over a hundred more babies were born in Whitehaven than would have been had the rate been the same as the national rate.

The Crude Death Rate showed an improvement for the year of 0.9 per thousand and at 11.2 was just under the rate for the whole country. It is significant of the increased longevity that is now enjoyed, that of those who died during the year slightly more than 60% were over 65 years of age, and 30% were over 75.

As usual, amongst the Diseases to which deaths were attributed, easily heading the list were those of the Heart and Circulatory System which in various forms accounted for 151 deaths or 55% of the total. Next in order came Cancer 39, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Respiratory Diseases 21, Road and Other Accidents 10, and Tuberculosis 8. After all that has been said in the past about Tuberculosis in this district, it is a point of considerable significance that last year more people died from accidents than from Tuberculosis.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, or number of infants per thousand live births who died before reaching the age of one, was not quite so good as the figure for 1951, which, however, had shown a phenomenal improvement for one year. One is bound to get fluctuations from year to year dealing with small numbers, and whilst the rate of 35 deaths per thousand live births showed a setback of seven per thousand, it was still the second best figure ever recorded for the Borough and a figure that, not so many years ago, one would have had faint hopes of ever realising. The National Rate was 28, and was a new low record for the country.

Again translating into actual numbers, it would have been necessary to have had three fewer infantile deaths in Whitehaven to equal the national record.

Deaths from Tuberculosis showed a very welcome and decided fall, being less than half—eight as against nineteen—the most remarkable fall being in the case of female respiratory cases in which group there was only one death as against eleven in the previous year. One is taught by experience to be cautious in drawing deductions from one year's figures and it would be distinctly premature to hail this as a portent of early victory over an ancient and powerful enemy, especially when the sobering reflection occurs to one that much as our rate has improved to easily the best figure that has been recorded locally, at 0.32 per thousand of population, the Death Rate from this disease still stands exactly one-third higher than the national rate. One can, however, express the hope that the new and greatly improved Tuberculosis Service is beginning to make some headway and that this year's figures will be maintained and improved in the years to come.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases—other than Tuberculosis -- were practically non-existent in the district apart from some fifty cases of Scarlet Fever which were of a very mild type not justifying hospital treatment in any instance, and during the year there was not a single death from a Notifiable Infectious Disease.

For the sixth year in succession there was not a single case of Diphtheria, and it is now seventeen years since there has been a death from that disease. One feels that the early start that was made here with immunisation and the efforts that were put in to push this form of protection, sometimes against considerable opposition in the early days, have amply brought their reward and justification in the feeling that undoubtedly at least some children's lives have been saved.

My continued gratitude must be expressed to all members of this and other departments for their unfailing help and co-operation and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their sustained interest and helpful support in all matters pertaining to the health and welfare of the community.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. INNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

A—STATISTICAL SUMMARY

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough in acres	4,315
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year, 1952)	24,630
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1952) accord- ing to Rate Books	6,855
Rateable Value (1st April, 1952)	£125,290
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£492

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<i>BIRTHS.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate ...	220	242	462
—Illegitimate ...	10	9	19
Total ...	230	251	481

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population 19.5

Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population 19.7

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Still Births—Legitimate ...	7	7	14
—Illegitimate ...	—	—	—
Total ...	7	7	14

Rate per 1,000 total births 28.3

DEATHS.		Male.	Female.	Total.
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Deaths (all ages)	141	134	275
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Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of Population			11.2
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Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of Population			12.7
--	-----	-----	--	--	------

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

					Rate per 1,000 (Live & Still)	
					Deaths.	Births.
Maternal causes excluding abortion	—		—
Due to abortion	—		—
Total					—	—

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				37
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				nil

Deaths from

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	39
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	nil

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population at mid-year, 1952, on which the statistics are based, shows an increase of 150 as compared with the estimate for 1951, which brings the figure to six more than was shown by the census in 1951.

The population at the 1951 census and the mid-year estimates for the intercensal years are shown below:—

			<i>Actual Count at Census.</i>	<i>Registrar-General's Mid-Year Estimates.</i>
1951	...	...	24,624	24,480
1952	...	...	—	24,630

BIRTHS.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	19.5
„ „ England and Wales	...	...	15.3
„ „ 160 Great Towns	...	...	16.9
„ „ 160 Smaller Towns	...	...	15.5
(population 25,000—50,000)			
„ „ London Ad. County	...	...	17.6
„ „ County of Cumberland	...	...	17.3

The number of live births registered during the year was 481, 230 males and 251 females, of whom 10 males and 9 females were illegitimate. This shows a decrease of 22 births as compared with the number for the previous year. Illegitimate births were 1 less and constituted 3.9% of the total as against 3.8 for the previous year, and 4.6 for the whole country. The Birth Rate was 19.5 per thousand of estimated resident population, the rate being 1 less than the rate for 1951, whereas the rate for the country as a whole, 15.3, showed a decrease of 0.2.

The following Table shows the average annual number of births and average annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population by five-year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales along with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven		England and Wales.
	Average Annual No. of Births.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.	Average Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.
1891—1895	586	32.0	30.5
1896—1900	595	30.9	29.3
1901—1905	644	33.3	28.2
1906—1910	592	30.6	26.3
1911—1915	568	29.6	23.6
1916—1920	533	27.8	20.1
1921—1925	559	27.6	19.9
1926—1930	485	24.0	16.7
1931—1935	449	20.5	15.0
1936—1940	416	18.4	14.7
1941—1945	446	19.8	16.2
1946—1950	507	21.8	18.0
	Number of Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population
1951	503	20.5	15.5
1952	481	19.5	15.3

DEATHS.

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	...	11.2
„ „ England and Wales	...	11.3
„ „ 160 Great Towns	...	12.1
„ „ 160 Smaller Towns	...	11.2
„ „ London	...	12.6
„ „ County of Cumberland	...	12.1

The number of deaths of residents belonging to the Borough, after making allowance for inward and outward transfers of persons normally resident in the town who died away from home, and of persons who died in the town but who did not normally reside there, was 275, viz., 141 males and 134 females, which gives a Crude Death Rate of 11.2 per thousand.

The actual number of deaths was 22 less than in the previous year, male deaths being 8 less and females 14 less. The Rate was down by 0.9 as compared with the Rate for 1951, and the Rate for England and Wales, viz., 11.3, showed a decrease of 1.2.

The chief causes of death during the year were Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System 151, Cancer 39, Respiratory Diseases, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc., 21, Motor Vehicle and other accidents 10, and Tuberculosis 8.

The following Table shows the average annual number of deaths and the average annual Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population by five-year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales, along with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven.		England and Wales
	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of resident population	Average Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of population.
1891—1895	372	19.9	18.7
1896—1900	368	18.1	17.7
1901—1905	368	19.2	16.0
1906—1910	393	20.4	14.7
1911—1915	350	18.2	14.3
1916—1920	315	17.3	14.4
1921—1925	320	15.6	12.1
1926—1930	292	13.8	12.1
1931—1935	281	12.8	12.0
1936—1940	307	13.6	12.5
1941—1945	270	12.0	12.8
1946—1950	305	13.1	11.7
	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of resident population	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.
1951	297	12.1	12.5
1952	275	11.2	11.3

The ages of all cases who died during 1952 and the causes of death are shown in the following Tables:—

AGE AT DEATH OF ALL CASES, WHITEHAVEN BOROUGH, 1952.

Age Groups	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Over 75	Total
Males ...	8	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	6	12	27	44	32	141
Females ...	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	6	8	12	44	49	134

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1952.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	7	1
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	—	—
Syphilitic Disease ...	2	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—
Measles ...	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	5	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	—	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	7
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	—
Diabetes ...	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	13	18
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	25	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	—	3
Other Heart Disease ...	28	45
Other Circulatory Disease ...	10	4
Influenza ...	—	—
Pneumonia ...	3	4
Bronchitis ...	6	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	1	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—
Congenital Malformations ...	1	3
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	9	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	5	—
All Other Accidents ...	3	2
Suicide ...	1	1
Homicide and Operations of War ...	1	—
		<hr/>
Total all Causes ...	141	134
		<hr/>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths within the year.

The Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 total births was, therefore, nil, as compared with the following rates for the whole country:—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Births.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>
Maternal causes			
excluding abortion ...	nil	nil	0.59
Due to abortion ...	nil	nil	0.13
	—	—	—
Total ...	... nil	nil	0.72
	—	—	—

	<i>No. of Notifications</i>		
Notifications of			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	17	34.34	17.87

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per thousand live births:—

Legitimate 37, Illegitimate nil	Total 35
England Wales ...	28
160 Great Towns ...	31
160 Smaller Towns ...	26
London ...	24
County of Cumberland ...	32

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1952 was 17, viz., 8 males and 9 females, which gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 35 per 1,000 registered live births.

This rate shows a deterioration of 7 per 1,000 compared with that for the previous rate. Even so, it is the second best rate ever recorded.

The chief causes of the Infantile Deaths were Prematurity, which accounted for 5 of the 17 deaths, and Bronchitis and Pneumonia which accounted for 4. 11 or 65 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the neo-natal period, that is within the first month of life. The neo-natal Mortality Rate was 23 per 1,000 related births as compared with a corresponding rate of 18.9 for England and Wales. The Mortality Rates for Male and Female Infants respectively were 35 and 36 per 1,000.

INFANTILE DEATHS SHOWN BY AGES AND CAUSE OF DEATH, 1952.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE IN WEEKS.				AGE IN MONTHS						Total Deaths.
	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	Under 1 M th	1—2	2—3	3—6	6—9	9—12	
Premature Birth	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Malformation and Debility	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
Inhalation Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Birth Injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	9	—	1	1	11	1	2	1	2	—	17

The following Table shows the annual average number of Infantile Deaths and the annual average rate per 1,000 live births by five year periods since 1890, with the corresponding rate for England and Wales, along with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period.	Borough of Whitehaven		England and Wales
	Average Annual No. of Deaths of Infants under one year of age	Average Annual Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Average Annual Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
1891—1895	88	148	151
1896—1900	89	150	156
1901—1905	92	143	138
1906—1910	84	142	117
1911—1915	79	140	110
1916—1920	62	117	90
1921—1925	57	102	76
1926—1930	33	89	68
1931—1935	44	74	62
1936—1940	27	65	55
1941—1945	25	56	50
1946—1950	24	47	36
1951	14	28	30
1952	17	35	28

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

These are shown at the beginning of the Report.

2. SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.

(a) *Laboratory Facilities.* These as are stated in previous Reports.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary matters are fully dealt with in a report by Mr. Beldon, Sanitary Inspector, which is printed as an Appendix, and few matters call for special comment.

1. HOUSING.

During 1952, two hundred and eighty two permanent houses were completed by the Corporation. This figure includes 136 Easiform houses, 126 Traditional houses, 16 Old Aged Persons Bungalows and 4 Shops and Maisonettes. In addition Two Hundred and Twenty Six houses were in various stages of erection at the close of the year.

Building was distributed as follows:—

<i>Schemes.</i>	<i>No. in Scheme</i>	<i>Completed in 1952</i>	<i>In course of erection 1952</i>
Valley No. 5	120	18	—
Valley No. 6	120	120	—
Valley No. 7	50	50	—
Valley No. 8	66	66	—
Valley Shops and Maisonettes	4	4	—
Valley No. 9 (Old Aged Persons Dwellings)	16	16	—
Valley No. 10	200	8	152
Valley No. 11	74	—	74
		282	226

In addition 9 houses were completed by Private Enterprise and 18 were in course of erection.

The total number of Corporation houses occupied on 31st December, 1952, was 3,292 (including prefabs.).

2. WATER SUPPLY.

The Ennerdale Water Scheme has progressed during the year as follows:—

(a) 18ins. *Main Bowthorn Road to Summer Grove.*
Pipeline completed.

(b) 14ins. *Main from Summer Grove to Harras Moor Reservoir.*

Complete except for lowering a short section of main at Harras Moor Reservoir.

(c) *Reservoir and Pump House, Summer Grove.*

The structural work is complete and the pumping plant is now being installed.

(d) 33ins. to 30ins. *C.I. Mains from Ennerdale Lake to Hazel Holme.*

Work was commenced early in the year but was considerably delayed owing to the bankruptcy of the contractor. The Corporation carried on by Direct Labour until another Contractor was appointed and then the work proceeded at a satisfactory rate. Approximately 30% of the work has been completed.

(e) *Lake Headworks (Intake and Treatment House).*

The work has proceeded very slowly on the foundations and sump of the treatment house.

(f) *Sandwith Mains.*

Deliveries of the pipes were completed and laying was commenced at the end of the year.

(g) *Sandwith Reservoir.*

Work has commenced on the construction of the reservoir and about 85% of the excavation in rock has been completed.

The average supply is approximately one million four hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day.

One sample was examined chemically and bacteriologically, and the result was as follows:—

<i>Unchlorinated Sample (6-10-52)</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
Chlorine as Chlorides	..... 1.0000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..... 0.0349
Ammonia	..... 0.0021
Albuminoid Ammonia	..... 0.0026
Oxygen Absorption	..... 0.0368
Injurious Metals	..... None
Total Solid Matter dried at 100°C	..... 3.0000
pH value of Sample	..... 6.3
Temporary Hardness	None
Permanent Hardness	0.60 Degrees
Colour of Sample on Hazen Scale:	5
Appearance of Sample in 2ft. tube:	Not quite bright.
Odour when heated to 50°C.	..... None.

Microscopical Examination.

Considerable deposit, consisting chiefly of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, and micro-organisms.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar

@ 37°C. after 72 hours ... 2 per ml.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar

@ 20/22°C. after 72 hours ... 3 per ml.

Presumptive B. Coli Test

@ 37°C. after 72 hours ... Negative in 100 ml.

Clostridium Welchii Test

@ 45°C. in 40 ml. ... Negative.

Observations.

The chemical analysis of this sample, which is stated to be unchlorinated, is highly satisfactory and affords no evidence of contamination by undesirable drainage.

The microscopical examination showed the presence of matters derived from the surface but this, although inclining to make the appearance of the water unsatisfactory, have no hygienic significance in view of the excellence of the bacteriological tests which fully confirm the organic purity of the water as judged by the chemical analysis.

(Signed) CYRIL J. H. STOCK.

Twelve other samples—I prior to chlorination and 11 after—were submitted, and the results which were uniformly excellent, are tabulated overleaf:—

WATER ANALYSIS.

Date	Before or After Chlorination	Number of Colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours: 20/22°C.		Presumptive B.Coli Test at 37°C. after 72 hours	Clostridium Welchii Test at 44°C. in 40ml. after 48 hours	Remarks.
17. 1.52	After	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	Negative	Of good and wholesome quality
18. 2.52	"	1 in 2 ml.	10 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
20. 3.52	"	1 per ml.	0 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
22. 4.52	"	2 per ml.	10 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
17. 5.52	"	4 per ml.	3 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
16. 6.52	"	0 per ml.	2 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
15. 7.52	"	0 per ml.	1 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
26. 8.52	Before	24 per ml.	15 per ml.	Pos. in 20 ml.	"	" " " "
5. 9.52	After	12 per ml.	7 per ml.	Negative in 100 ml.	"	" " " "
11.10.52	"	0 per ml.	1 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
17.11.52	"	1 per ml.	0 per ml.	"	"	" " " "
9.12.52	"	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	"	"	" " " "

Apart from the regular chlorination, no action was required in regard to contamination.

Two houses were provided with an indoor supply during the year, and 6 houses which had a joint supply have been closed as dwelling houses, leaving 11 houses with a population of 42 which are without a direct water supply.

Swimming Bath. Two samples of water from the Public Swimming Bath where a continuous process of filtration and chlorination is operated, the complete bath content undergoing treatment every four hours, showed the water to be of drinking water standard.

D.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. *Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).*

Infectious diseases notified during the year are shown by age-groups in the following table with the number admitted to Hospital and the number of deaths from these diseases.

From the table it will be seen that, apart from fifty-three Scarlet Fever cases—all of which were mild infections—the Borough was almost entirely free from Infectious Disease, and there was not a single death from any notifiable disease apart from Pneumonia.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.		Total Cases Notified.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	... ..	53	2	—	3	8	4	32	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	... ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	... ..	15	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	5	— (all forms)	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	... ..	14	2	1	2	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	... ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty three cases were notified during the year. This gives a rate of 2.12 per 1,000 of population as compared with 1.53 for England and Wales. None was admitted to hospital, and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

For the sixth year in succession no cases were notified. This gives a rate of nil per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.01 for England and Wales. There has not been a death from Diphtheria since 1936—the year in which immunisation was commenced.

The following Table shows the average number of notifications of Diphtheria by five-year periods, the incidence per 1,000 of population, the average annual number of deaths, and the mortality rate per 100 cases notified. The individual figures for the years 1936 (when immunisation was first commenced) to 1950 inclusive, are also shown.

Period	Average Annual Number of cases notified	Average Annual attack rate per 1,000 of population	Average Annual Number of deaths	Average Annual fatality rate per 100 notified cases
1896—1900	7	0.4	2.0	29
1901—1905	12	0.6	3.4	28
1906—1910	8	0.4	2.2	28
1911—1915	9	0.5	2.0	22
1916—1920	7	0.4	2.0	29
1921—1925	16	0.8	0.6	4
1926—1930	14	0.7	0.8	6
1931—1935	18	0.8	2.2	12
1936—1940	15	0.7	0.6	4
1941—1946	4	0.2	0.0	0
1946—1950	0.6	0.02	0.0	0
*1936	31	1.3	3	10
1937	24	1.1	0	0
1938	14	0.6	0	0
1939	2	0.1	0	0
1940	4	0.2	0	0
1941	5	0.2	0	0
1942	2	0.1	0	0
1943	3	0.1	0	0
1944	8	0.4	0	0
1945	2	0.1	0	0
1946	3	0.1	0	0
1947	0	0.0	0	0
1948	0	0.0	0	0
1949	0	0.0	0	0
1950	0	0.0	0	0
1951	0	0.0	0	0
1952	0	0.0	0	0

* Immunisation commenced in 1936.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.

The responsibility for this has now passed entirely to the County Council, and I am indebted to the Divisional County Medical Officer for the information relating to the Borough.

During 1952, a total of 427 new immunisations were completed, 276 in the 0-5 years-of-age group and 151 in the 5-15 year groups.

In addition, 1,020 children were re-immunised, re-immunisation being available for the children who have been immunised in infancy and are now beginning school, and for older children whose immunisation was done more than four years ago.

The total number of children immunised since the scheme was begun under local arrangements in 1936, has now reached the total of 11,279, and these are shown by ages at the time of their original immunisation in the Table hereunder.

PERCENTAGES OF CHILD POPULATION IMMUNISED.

(a) 0-5 years of age.

The number of children in the age-groups 1948-1952 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1952, and of whom the Local Authority has details, was 1,109, a nett decrease for the year of 90. The Registrar-General has not this year supplied a figure in these age-groups, but on a figure compiled from local information, the percentage would appear to be 47, which is tending to become dangerously low.

(b) 5-15 years of age.

The number of children in the age-groups 1938-1947 inclusive who were immunised on the 31st December, 1952, and of whom the Local Authority has details, was 4,012—119 more than the figure for the previous year. The percentage immunised has also had to be calculated on a figure obtained locally, and on it would appear to be approximately 100%.

It should, however, be pointed out that the table does not allow for deaths, removals, etc., in the numbers shown as immunised. The fact remains that this group has been to all intents and purposes wholly immunised.

(c) Over 15 years of age.

The number over 15 years of age on the 31st December, 1952, who have been immunised was 6,158.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

PERSONS INOCULATED EACH YEAR 1936—1952.

Age in years on 31st Dec. of the corres- ponding year.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total inoculated aged under five years on 31st December, 1952.
0	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	27	32	22	16	20	16	3	1109
1	—	—	—	2	4	42	125	189	206	168	241	240	272	198	220	198	208	
2	—	—	2	12	13	77	130	139	113	58	156	42	58	40	63	67	45	
4	—	—	6	19	23	73	120	99	65	8	28	23	10	3	15	13	14	
5	66	38	30	29	42	96	109	86	53	16	13	14	7	16	7	7	6	4012
5	222	139	146	126	162	188	134	120	53	28	17	18	25	35	18	38	62	
6	222	73	68	37	79	116	58	71	48	37	19	14	14	32	35	29	52	
7	145	60	45	30	52	62	34	29	39	11	7	7	4	14	11	20	7	
8	19	163	41	12	32	61	34	32	46	7	3	2	1	7	2	1	10	6158
9	1	250	36	28	23	44	33	50	31	7	2	7	2	9	—	2	7	
10	1	272	55	23	15	33	28	22	16	10	4	5	5	9	—	3	5	
11	205	258	58	25	27	28	21	17	17	3	1	—	6	4	2	—	7	
12	208	118	63	21	10	30	24	15	19	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4012
13	211	62	52	20	10	17	17	13	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	204	43	58	15	1	15	6	8	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15 and over	—	8	4	—	—	65	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total each yr.	1504	1484	664	399	494	947	878	874	724	363	518	404	426	386	393	394	427	Grand Total... 11279

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Seventeen cases were notified. Of these, 15 were notified from Whitehaven Hospital, one from a Nursing Home, and the other was notified from, and nursed at, the patient's home. The rate per 1,000 total births was 34.34 as compared with 17.87 for the country as a whole.

Pneumonia.

Fifteen cases of Acute Primary, or Influenzal Pneumonia, were notified, giving a rate of 0.60 per 1,000 of population as compared with 0.72 for England and Wales. The number of deaths from Pneumonia (all forms) was 7, 3 less than in the previous year, the Death Rate from this disease being 0.28 as compared with 0.47 for the whole country.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case was notified.

Erysipelas.

Five cases were notified, giving a rate of 0.20 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.14 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case was notified, and there was no death from this disease.

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

No cases were notified, and there were no deaths.

Measles.

Fourteen cases were notified throughout the year. The rate was 0.56 per 1,000 of population compared with 8.86 for England and Wales. No cases were admitted to Hospital, and there were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

Two cases were notified, giving a rate of 0.08 per 1,000 of population compared with 2.61 for England and Wales. There were no deaths.

II.—CANCER.

There were 39 deaths from Cancer during the year, 5 less than in 1951. The Mortality Rate from this disease was 1.58 per 1,000 of population, as compared with the figure for the country as a whole of 1.99.

The primary sites of the lesions were as follows:—

<i>Males.</i>				<i>Females.</i>			
Nose	...	...	1	Bronchus	...	...	1
Bronchus	...	...	3	Oesophagus	...	...	3
Lung	...	...	2	Stomach	...	...	7
Mouth	...	...	1	Caecum	...	...	1
Tongue	...	...	1	Colon	...	...	3
Stomach	...	...	3	Breast	...	...	4
Caecum	...	...	1	Uterus	...	...	2
Rectum	...	...	3				
Kidney	...	...	2				
Bladder	...	...	1				
			<hr/> 18				<hr/> 21
			<hr/>				<hr/>

The average age at death of all cases was 66.2 years—of males 67.1, and of females 65.5.

The Death Rate from Cancer in the Borough as compared with the rate for England and Wales by five-year periods is shown in the following Table, together with the actual figures since 1950:—

Period	Borough of Whitehaven		England and Wales
	Average No. of deaths	Av. Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of population	Average Rate per 1,000 of Population
1901—05	17	0.90	0.87
1906—10	15	0.77	0.94
1911—15	17	0.87	1.05
1916—20	24	1.30	1.18
1921—25	23	1.11	1.27
1926—30	25	1.19	1.41
1931—35	31	1.39	1.53
1936—40	39	1.74	1.66
1941—45	34	1.41	1.87
1946—50	39	1.69	1.88
1951	44	1.80	1.66
1952	39	1.58	1.99

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

IV.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and mortality for the Borough of Whitehaven during 1952, by age-groups and sex:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—10	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
10—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—20	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
20—25	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
35—45	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
45—55	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	10	2	2	7	1	0	0

Total new cases 27

Total Deaths 8

New Cases.—New cases include 1 death which had not been previously notified. Altogether, the new cases show a decrease of 31 as compared with the figure for the previous year, the male cases being 9 less and the female cases were 22 less.

Deaths.—Deaths for the year were 11 less than in the previous year, the decrease being entirely amongst female cases.

Of the 8 deaths, 1 only had not been notified prior to death as suffering from this disease, and this and another case were certified by the Coroner.

DEATH RATE.

Death Rate per 1,000 of population:—

				<i>England and Whitehaven. Wales.</i>	
Respiratory	...	...	...	0.32	0.21
Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	0.00	0.03
All Forms	...	...	...	0.32	0.24

The rate shows an improvement of no less than 0.45 as compared with the rate for the previous year, and is easily the best rate ever recorded for Whitehaven.

The following Table shows the Death Rate per 1,000 of population from Tubercular Diseases in Whitehaven, as compared with England and Wales as a whole by five-year groups from 1911, together with the figures since 1950:—

Year Groups	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Whitehaven		England and Wales. Death Rate per 1,000	Whitehaven		England and Wales Death Rate per 1,000
	Average Number of Deaths.	Average Rate per 1,000.		Average Number of Deaths.	Average Rate per 1,000.	
1911—15	19.8	1.03	1.05	34.6	1.81	1.41
1916—20	22.2	1.22	1.11	33.6	1.85	1.48
1921—25	22.2	1.10	0.86	29.8	1.47	1.08
1926—30	20.0	0.95	0.76	25.2	1.20	0.94
1931—35	20.4	0.94	0.61	26.8	1.23	0.81
1936—40	20.6	0.91	0.56	24.8	1.10	0.67
1941—45	17.0	0.76	0.55	23.6	1.05	0.66
1946—50	16.6	0.71	0.42	21.0	0.90	0.48
1951	17	0.69	0.28	19	0.77	0.32
1952	8	0.32	0.21	8	0.32	0.24

The number of cases belonging to the district who received Sanatorium treatment during the year are shown in the following Table:—

SANATORIUM TREATMENT

				In Institutions 1st Jan. 1952.	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.	In stitutions 1st Jan. 1953
PULMONARY CASES:								
Men	...	...		12	6	11	—	7
Women	...	...		9	17	14	—	12
Boys	...	...		1	—	1	—	—
Girls	...	...		1	—	1	—	—
NON-PULMONARY CASES:								
Men	...	...		1	1	1	—	1
Women	...	...		1	1	2	—	—
Boys	...	...		1	1	2	—	—
Girls	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
OBSERVATION CASES:								
Males	...			2	—	1	—	1
Females	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
Total				28	26	33	—	21

The above Table shows the number of Tuberculosis cases and Observation Tuberculosis cases from the Borough of Whitehaven that received Sanatorium treatment under the County Council Scheme during 1952. Altogether 54 cases from Whitehaven were treated in Sanatoria during the year.

The number of notified cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1952 was:—

Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	89
—Females	...	...	...	...	85
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	37
—Females	...	...	...	...	30
					—
Total					241
					—

APPENDIX.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
53, DUKE STREET,
WHITEHAVEN.
January, 1953.

To the Medical Officer of Health,
Whitehaven.

Sir,

I beg to submit my second Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1952.

The task of dealing with the still large number of sub-standard dwellings has continued throughout the year, and the procedure of closing certain unfit houses followed the same pattern as last year—by individual action under Housing Act, Sec. 11 or by informal agreements with the owners concerned.

Actual demolition has been practicable in only a few instances. One feature of individual action which is becoming more evident is that of the occupier who is unwilling to move to distant housing sites either because of the inconvenience of travelling or of the fear of large rents. Some unfit dwellings continue, therefore, to be occupied long after representation.

In the field of food hygiene every effort continues to be made to bring about improvements by advice and guidance to food handlers. This subject has now become more one of good habits than the mere provision of equipment.

Water supply, sampled each month from various points, showed a consistently high standard of purity.

SECTION A. HOUSING.

During the year seventy-two unfit dwellings were dealt with under Housing Act, 1936. Sec. 11 and 12. Forty-one Demolition Orders and one Closing Order were made: thirty undertakings not to re-let as dwelling houses were accepted: no offer of works was tendered relating to any of the above houses.

In addition, 32 informal undertakings were received from owners of unfit dwellings, thus making a total of 104 unfit dwellings dealt with during the year. Of this number 77 were closed and the occupiers re-housed by the Local Authority by the end of the year, leaving 27 still to be dealt with.

Regarding other sub-standard houses, only repairs of an urgent nature, such as roof defects and drainage troubles, were called for during the year in order not to prejudice future action. Owners generally are co-operative but trouble and delay are often met with owing to the inability of builders to attend immediately.

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.*

(1)	(a)	Total number of Dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	339
	(b)	Number of inspections made	361
(2)	(a)	Number of Dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	<i>nil</i>
	(b)	Number of inspections made	<i>nil</i>
(3)		Number of Dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	104
(4)		Number of Dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	235

2.—*Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of Dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	<i>nil</i>
Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	83
Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied	75

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:	
-----	--	--

(1)	Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	<i>nil</i>
(2)	Number of Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	<i>nil</i>
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	<i>nil</i>
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	<i>nil</i>
(2)	Number of Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	<i>nil</i>
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	<i>nil</i>
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	41
(2)	Number of Dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	<i>nil</i>

HOUSING ACT, 1936.—OVERCROWDING

No figure can be given without a complete survey but as an indication, no case of overcrowding under the 1936 standard was discovered during house visits throughout the year.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Drainage Work (New)	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	289
Food Preparers	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Infectious Disease Inquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Infectious Disease Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Interviews with Owners/Occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	677
Licenced Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Milk Shops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Repairs—Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vessels in Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
Total ...							<hr/> 3639 <hr/>

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Accumulations Removed ...	...	...	...	...	3
Chimney Stack/flues repair	...	...	...	...	4
Drains cleared ...	...	...	...	...	48
Drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	20
Dustbins provided ...	...	...	...	...	9
Eavesgutters repaired	...	...	...	...	11
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	6
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Gullies repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	2
Houses fumigated ...	...	...	...	...	35
Rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	...	30
Sinks provided ...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. pans fixed ...	...	...	...	...	4
Wall and ceiling plaster renewed	...	...	...	...	25
Windows repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Total ...					247

DISINFECTION AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Thirty-five rooms were disinfected after infectious disease or on request. Complaints of infestation by bed bug showed a marked decrease from former years, only two complaints being received during the year. The efficacy of modern insecticides and the advance of hygiene in the home are no doubt the main factors bringing about this decline. One Council house and one private house were treated for bed bug.

Numerous complaints of ants, cockroaches, black beetles, and flies were received during the warmer months and powder and liquid insecticides were distributed.

RODENT CONTROL.

No serious infestation by rats or mice occurred during the year. The majority of complaints from dwelling houses came from the new housing estates where the breaking up of agricultural land caused minor outbreaks in gardens and houses. One major infestation occurred at a Colliery and various business premises were affected.

As occupiers have not the equipment or skill to control rodents all complaints were treated by this department and certain small charges made for the service. The new poison Warfarin was used with much success.

Eighty-four visits were paid to premises for rodent control during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No serious nuisance arose from the emission of industrial smoke during the year, but attention was given to one plant where smoke was excessive and negotiations are still in progress.

SECTION B.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply.*

Responsibility for the supervision of milk distribution rests with the Local Authority and this subject receives much attention. There are 20 persons registered as distributors of milk within the Borough. Of these 14 have dairy premises, 10 are also producers of milk, and one sells from a shop only.

Thirteen persons are distributors of T.T. milk, 7 of Pasteurised, 4 of Accredited, and 3 of ungraded. No Sterilized milk is sold.

Seventy-five visits were paid to Dairies during the year. The standard, generally, is high and the distributors progressive and co-operative.

SAMPLING is carried out for cleanliness testing and also on behalf of the County Council for the testing of ungraded milk for Tubercle.

Sampling results were:—

(a) *Cleanliness.*

T.T. ...	...	(8)	Satisfactory.
Accredited ...	...	(6)	„
Ungraded ...	...	(6)	„

T.T.	(2)	Unsatisfactory.	} Repeat samples gave satisfac- tory results.
Accredited ...	...	(2)	„
Ungraded ...	...	(4)	„

(b) *Tubercle.*

Accredited ...	...	(2)	Negative
Ungraded ...	...	(12)	„

Ice Cream.

This commodity continues to be a popular article of diet and although new registrations of premises were less than the previous year, there is no indication of falling consumption. The number of manufacturers (9) remains the same, but there are now 50 premises registered for the sale or storage of ice cream in pre-packed blocks. A few mobile vans operate in the district.

Strict attention is paid to premises, manufacture and handling and frequent sampling is carried out to ensure a safe product.

Sampling throughout the year gave the following results:

21	samples	achieved	Grade I.
2	„	„	Grade II.
3	„	„	Grade III.
1	sample	„	Grade IV.

Of the four unsatisfactory samples (Grades III and IV) two were from manufacturers using a cold mix and two from manufacturers using a hot mix. Repeat samples taken after investigations into sterilization methods resulted in all reaching Grade I.

Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection.

All slaughtering of food animals for the Boroughs of Whitehaven and Workington and the Rural District of Ennerdale continues to be carried out at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse, Pottery Road, Whitehaven, and all meat supplies including frozen and chilled are distributed from this point.

This establishment is well equipped and maintained, and is one of the finest slaughterhouses in the North. During the year electric hoists were installed and the old hand winches abolished. An electrically operated splitting saw was also provided.

These mechanical aids step up production and have cut down fatigue. The provision of a stunning pen would be an advantage, especially in this building where open-hall slaughtering is practised.

A 100% inspection is maintained, no carcase or offal leaving the premises without examination, and this service necessarily occupies a large proportion of one inspector's time. Cleanliness and general conduct of the establishment is also supervised. The liaison between Ministry of Food Staff and inspector is close and maintained amicably.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the condemnations during the year:—

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,773	1,111	2,791	16,850	2,037
Number inspected ...	2,773	1,111	2,791	16,850	2,037
<i>All Diseases Except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	12	31	70	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	98		9	105	28
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	3.12		1.43	1.05	1.37
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	16	1	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	570		—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	15.45		0.035	—	0.83

Total Weight of Meat Condemned, 30 tons, 6cwts., 93lbs.

OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED

Tinned Meats	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	699	„
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	521	„
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	97	„
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	26	„
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	90	„
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	17	„
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	37	„
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	50	„
Cream Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	48	„
Chilled Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	75	„
Currants	...	...	...	...	...	50	„
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	10	„
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	15	„
Fish, Wet	...	...	...	...	...	77	„
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	48	„
Fruit Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Geese	...	...	...	...	...	56	„
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	42	„
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	20	„
Malt Extract	...	...	...	...	...	192	„
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	„
Prawns	...	...	...	...	...	108	„
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	198	„
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	75	„
Treacle	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	60	„
Total ...						5,269	„

Public Houses.

A survey of Whitehaven's 78 licensed houses was completed in the early part of the year. This survey was to collect information on the standard of hygiene generally in each house, with a view to improvements where possible.

Twenty-five houses were hygienically good, thirty-two fair only, and twenty-one were poor or very poor.

In many premises primitive conditions prevail, and hygienic practices are unknown.

Contact with owners was established, and, while brewers are co-operative, it is obviously a task of some magnitude to correct the bad conditions so prevalent. Only a small number of houses can be put in hand at a time and brought up to a reasonable standard. It is therefore, likely to be some years before the existing state of affairs can be remedied, so far as structural alterations are concerned.

Food Preparing Premises.

Premises where food preparing is carried out received regular attention with of course stress on those premises which are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act. Every effort was made during visits to foster a hygienic approach to food handling and staffs have always been found co-operative. Formal action was not found necessary during the year.

The following statement shows the number of premises, other than Dairies and Grocers shops, handling foodstuffs:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	23
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	59
Potted, pickled, pressed and preserved foods (Meat products, sausages, fish cakes, etc.)	...	...	...	...	18
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	14
Restaurants, snack bars	...	...	...	...	8

Five hundred and eighteen visits to food premises were made during the year.

Offensive Trades.

Only one offensive trade is on the register, a Rag and Bone dealer. Twelve visits were paid to the premises which were found satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. BELDON,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

I. INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecut- ions.
(1) Factories with mechanical power	108	104	—	—
(2) Factories without mech- anical power				
	27	60	—	—
	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises	—	—	—	—
Total	135	164	—	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ...	9	9	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	—	—	—
Total	13	13	—	—	—

